

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 17th July, 1889.

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**POLITICAL.**

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, referring to the  
Russia, England and threat administered by the Czar to the  
Persia. Shah of Persia, on the occasion of his  
visit to St. Petersburg, observes that the threat must have had  
a great effect on the Shah, and will probably weigh as an  
incubus on him during his stay in London. Owing to the  
vicinity of Persia to Central Asia, both the Russian and the  
British Governments are equally anxious to secure his friendship.  
But, apparently, he is likely to lean towards the side of the  
Russian Government, as one hundred thousand Russian troops  
are present on the Persian frontier. He must feel that if he  
incurs the displeasure of the Czar, his kingdom will share the  
fate of Khiva and Bokhara. The empty promises of the British  
Government can never carry the same weight with him as the  
Russian bayonets. The late British Ambassador in Persia pur-  
sued a very weak policy and afforded the Russian Government a  
good opportunity for increasing its influence there. The  
Foreign Powers have lost all confidence in the friendship of the  
British Government, owing to the selfish foreign policy pursued  
by it since 1877. It should take to heart Professor Vambery's

Circulation,  
240 copies.



advice. The Shah is likely to take a warning from the treatment accorded by it to Turkey and Egypt. If it desires to gain the good will of Persia or any other country, it should give up its present selfish policy and restore the confidence of foreign countries in its friendship.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etawah), of the 8th July, after giving a brief account of the Shah's reception at London, observes that his visit to Europe will very likely be attended with evil consequences to him. Both the Russian and the British Governments have given him a hearty welcome. But his warm reception at London is sure to be viewed with disfavour by the Russian Government, and consequently there is reason to fear that that Government may seek to injure him.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 15th July, represents Persia as a cat with a chain round its neck, one end of which is held by the British Lion and the other by the Russian Bear. Afghanistan and Bokhara are represented as rats, the former standing behind the Lion and the latter behind the Bear. The letterpress above the picture is : "The Shah's visit to Europe"—and below it is : "This cowed cat will let even these rats bite its ears."

The same paper, in another cartoon, represents England as a water-carrier carrying a bag of water on his back and watering the plants in a garden called the "Kabul Garden." The letterpress below is as follows : "No benefit has ever yet been derived from this garden, nor can any be expected from it in future. The golden water with which Government irrigates the plants in it is simply thrown away."

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 13th July, regrets to observe that the Government of India made no inquiry into the charges brought against the Mahārāja of Kashmir by the Resident, and readily appointed a Council of Regency for the manage-



ment of the affairs of the State for five years, depriving the Mahārāja of all power. It would seem that Parliament, too, has approved of the action of the Government of India. A great injustice has been done to Mahārāja Pratáp Singh, which is sure to create suspicions in the minds of all other native chiefs. They may be induced to imagine that when the Kashmír state, which is the shield of the empire, and has always been ready to assist Government with men and money, has been ill-treated in this way, their states may be annexed by Government at any time on some frivolous pretext. Sir Lepel Griffin greatly weakened Gwalior, Bhopal, Rewah, and some native states in Central Asia, and rendered their condition unsatisfactory. Now Colonel Nisbett has brought the Kashmír state into difficulties. There is reason to fear that the treasuries of native states will be appropriated by British officials in those states to their own use, or made over to the Government of India in the shape of loans, and the armies of the states are being looked to by Major Mellis. It will not be a matter for wonder if the Government of India some day formally takes possession of the states. British policy is really a very mysterious one. Only a handful of English merchants originally came to this country and obtained the grant of a small piece of land from the then kings, but in course of time Englishmen established their supremacy over the whole country. In her proclamation of 1858 the Empress of India repudiated all desire of making further conquests, but old as she is her desire for territorial aggrandisement seems not yet to have been satiated. Theebaw's kingdom has been unjustly annexed and he has been made a prisoner. Now native newspapers need not comment on the impropriety of Government interference in Kashmír, because it is impossible to expect that Government will cancel the new arrangement which it has already introduced there. The newspapers may, however, protest against the continuance, on any pretext, of the arrangement at the expiration of five years.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 11th July, observes

Kashmír letters.

that the *Koh-i-Núr* of Lahore has been well-advised in publishing the notorious Kashmír letters, in order to satisfy public curiosity.

Circulation,  
450 copies.



A perusal of the letters will at once convince any man that they are not genuine. In the first place, they are written in a very brief and dry style, which a man would never employ in writing on such an important subject to men in whom he places such implicit confidence. Secondly, such short letters could not be made to contain so much matter, unless the writer took special pains in writing them, and apparently the Mahārāja was under no necessity for doing so. Thirdly, the letters are alleged to have been discovered by Diwan Lachman Das while the property of Miran Bakhsh and Ramanand was attached. But what proof is there that the men who entered their houses to attach their property did not themselves carry the letters with them at the time of their entry into the houses? There are some men at Lahore and Kashmīr who have for some years past extorted money from the Mahārāja by threatening to disclose his alleged incriminating letters. The editor once received a letter from one of these men offering to give him, on payment of Rs. 1,000, an alleged incriminating letter against the Mahārāja, by which the editor was told that he could extort a large amount from His Highness. But the editor sent no reply to the man. Probably the notorious Kashmīr letters are like those referred to above, and forged with a view to extort money from the Mahārāja.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow) of the 14th July, observes that,

The Viceroy's reply to the letter of the Mahārāja of Kashmīr.

in reply to the letter of the Mahārāja of Kashmīr, the Viceroy has declined to reconsider his orders, as was expected.

The fact is that Lord Lansdowne has been hoodwinked by the Foreign Office, which is fumbling for an excuse to justify its interference in Kashmīr. The notorious Kashmīr letters, on which it laid so great stress, have turned out to be forgeries. It then declared that His Highness had voluntarily resigned the administration, but His Highness has contradicted the statement and alleges that undue pressure was brought to bear on him to resign the administration. He was then accused of misrule, but that charge too has been refuted. He cannot expect justice in India, as the Viceroy is surrounded by men who will never listen to reason. But the new arrange-



ment introduced into Kashmír, which is annexation to all practical intents and purposes, will create bad ideas in the minds of other native princes. Government should always adhere to its promises. Those native newspapers which desire to see Kashmír annexed to British territory, through religious prejudice, cannot be considered the best friends of their country.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 14th July, does not approve of the Viceroy's refusal to reconsider his orders, and hopes that in order to save its good name Government will not condemn the Mahárája unheard. The way in which it has lately interefered in the affairs of Kashmír, shows that it does not care to adhere to its treaty stipulations.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th July, says that the Viceroy has sent a reply to the Mahárája of Kashmír's letter direct to the Mahárája, and not through the Resident. His Highness should be thankful to His Excellency for even this small favour.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 10th July, states that Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lytton, and some other Viceroys undoubtedly inflicted great injuries on this country during their tenure of office, but that they did no harm after retirement.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

Comments on Lord Dufferin's comparison of the number of European Civilians with that of the uncovenanted native officials in his London speech.

Lord Dufferin's enmity to natives appears to be more deep-rooted. During his four years' administration, he introduced the income tax and the kerosine oil import duty, enhanced the salt tax, annexed Burma, the occupation of which entails additional expenditure on the Indian treasury, and made an increase of 20 million rupees a year in the military charges. In his speech at St. Andrew's dinner on the eve of his departure he made a most violent attack on natives for their desire to share the loaves and fishes of Government and to obtain a voice in the management of the affairs of their country. They thought that after his



departure from this country he would cease to injure them, but they have been disappointed. In his late London speech Lord Dufferin declared that his audience would be surprised to hear that the entire Civil Service of India was composed of less than 1,000 men, while there were about one hundred and twenty thousand uncovenanted native officials in that country. Obviously, his object in making such a declaration was to lead his audience to imagine that, in view of the figures quoted by him, the complaints of natives as to their exclusion from a proper share in the administration and as to the growing poverty of the country, owing to the payment of high salaries to European officials, were unfounded. The number of European Civil Servants and uncovenanted native officials, as stated by him, are fairly correct. But he did not tell the whole truth. He is in the habit of declaring partial truths, which are misleading to his hearers. He stated the number of the two classes of officials, but he did not mention the total amounts of salaries received by them, as he should have done. Two years ago the entire cost of the civil branch of the public service amounted to one hundred and ten million rupees a year, of which the native officials received a little over 20 million rupees and the remainder went into the pockets of European officials. During the last two years the expenditure of civil administration has risen to one hundred and thirty million rupees a year, the salaries of native officials amounting to only 30 million rupees at the outside, and the whole remainder being absorbed in the payment of the high salaries of European Civil Servants. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to compare the number of highly paid Civilians with that of native officials, a majority of whom receive Rs. 20 or 30 a month. Lord Dufferin should be ashamed of such a proceeding. It is well known that the highest pay allowed to uncovenanted native officials is Rs. 800, and that the number of such officials who receive that pay is extremely small. Natives are almost entirely excluded from posts of trust and responsibility in the Telegraphic, Postal, Forest and Opium Departments. In conclusion, the *Hindustan* quotes from the *Indian Spectator* the number of native and European officials in the various ranks of the public service, the figures being



based on the return laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State relating to the year 1878-79.

The *Surma-i-Rozgār* (Agra), of the 8th July, complains that in the North-Western Provinces the treasurers at the sub-treasuries in every district, being nominees of the treasurer at the district treasury, the whole pay, Rs. 10, allowed by Government to the former, is taken from them by the treasurer at the district treasury. They depend for their support on the allowances which they receive from the zamíndárs at each harvest and on the illegal fees which they levy from the purchasers of court-fee stamps. Any man who buys a stamp has to pay a quarter of an anna over and above its value when that does not exceed eight annas, and half an anna when it exceeds eight annas. The average monthly income of each treasurer at a sub-treasury from the allowances which he receives from zamíndárs and from the levy of illegal fees on the purchase of stamps amounts to Rs. 20. It would be well if the treasurers at the sub-treasuries were made independent of the treasurers at the district treasuries. In that case, they would themselves receive their pay, which at present finds its way into the pockets of the treasurers at the district treasuries; and in return they should be prevented from levying any illegal fees from the purchasers of stamps, and Government may also reduce their pay from Rs. 10 to 8, if it likes.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th July, on the authority of its Amroha correspondent, states that Munshi Fazl Azim, Deputy Collector, Moradabad, lately went to Amroha to inquire into the income tax assessments made by the tahsildár. But the way in which he conducted his inquiries was this, that as each trader appeared before him, his peshkar asked the trader what amount had been assessed on him. As soon as the trader mentioned the amount, the Deputy Collector told him that the tahsildár's assessment was confirmed and he was turned out by the chaprasi. Some persons were even told by the

Circulation,  
125 copies.



Deputy Collector that they should give more aid to Government, as it was engaged in war with Russia ! It was expected that the Deputy Collector would make a careful inquiry, but the people have been disappointed.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th July, says that it appears from the Hindu religious books that Kans was so much afraid of Srikrishna that he had no rest, day or night, and always imagined that the latter stood before him. Similarly, some Government officials are at present haunted by the bugbear of the National Congress. They consider every society or association a branch of that assembly. It appears from the *Káyasth Akhbár* newspaper that the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur lately sent for the Secretaries of the Kayasth Sabha, Biswan, and asked them if their Sabha was a branch of the National Congress. They replied that it was a branch of the Central Kayasth Sabha at Lucknow, whose principal object was to encourage social reform. The Deputy Commissioner then asked them why Thakur Ganga Bakhsh, the Talukdár of Biswan, took interest in the Sabha, and was told in reply that, because the Thakur was a Kayasth. Apparently, had the Sabha had any connection with the National Congress, it would have incurred the displeasure of the Deputy Commissioner. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that officials belonging to the civilized English nation should be so narrow-minded.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 12th July, highly disapproves of the power given to the police to handcuff persons suspected of having committed non-bailable offences. As the subordinate police officials are notoriously corrupt and unconscientious, the power above referred to is a dangerous instrument of oppression and extortion in their hands. Neither Government, the Courts of Justice, nor the people have any confidence in the police. Under these circumstances the withdrawal of the power from the police is most advisable. No accused person should be handcuffed until he has been convicted by a Court of the offence charged against him.



The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 15th July, complains that there are some police officials at Mirzapur, who have not been transferred to any other place for a long time. It is believed that Muhammad Jafar Khan, Police Inspector, lives in a house belonging to Beni Madho, a minor, and pays no rent for it. He also uses the carriages of the latter. No police official should be on such terms of intimacy with any private gentleman.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 8th July, refers to the religious quarrel which has lately taken place between the Ahl-i-Hadis and the Hanafi sects of the Sunni Musalmáns at Agra. On the occasion of the offer of prayers at the Royal Mosque on Fridays the men of the former sect pronounced the word Amen with a loud voice, to which the other sect took exception. The Ahl-i-Hadis Musalmáns referred the matter to the District Magistrate and requested him to prohibit the Hanafis from interfering with them. The District Magistrate transferred the petition to Mr. Hollingbery, Deputy Collector, who passed an order on the 4th July, to the effect that no person should pronounce the word Amen loudly in the offer of his prayers at the Royal Mosque. Since then the Ahl-i-Hadis Musalmáns have refrained from praying at that mosque.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th July, complains that for a long time there has been no Subordinate Judge at Agra, and that consequently the suitors have been exposed to great inconvenience, owing to the delay in the decision of their suits. No officer can satisfactorily perform the duties of another officer, in addition to his own, for a long time.

Circulation,  
620 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th July, states that the import of liquor and opium to Dutch New Guinea has been forbidden. The prohibition is alleged to have been made at the instance of the English and German Governments. In Eng-

Circulation,  
415 copies.



land, too, steps are being taken by the English Government to check the use of liquor. But drunkenness is steadily increasing in this country, owing to the faulty excise administration of the Government of India.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th July, says that Government has lately paid great attention to village sanitation. Although the sanitary condition of villages throughout the country is not so unsatisfactory as it has been represented to be by Government officials, there is great room for improvement in it, and it is a matter of satisfaction that efforts are being made in that direction. Care should, however, always be taken that any measures adopted to improve village sanitation do not cause hardship to the rural population. The reform could be best carried out by village panchaiats, the members of which would be fully alive to the requirements and resources of the people. The *Hindustán* is very glad to notice that the Village Conservancy Bill for the Central Provinces provides for the revival of village panchaiats. The provisions of the Bill will be applicable only to those villages whose population is 300 or more. When the Deputy Commissioner declares that the sanitary condition of any such village is unsatisfactory, the Chief Commissioner may, on the application of the mukkadam and ten or more other inhabitants of the village, or in case they fail to apply, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, extend the operation of the provisions of the Bill to the village. A panchaiat will then be elected, consisting of the muk-kadam and four representatives of the village community. The panchaiat will make arrangements for the conservancy of the village, the supply of pure water, and the maintenance of roads. It will also aid the local school, if a majority of the inhabitants so desire. So far the provisions of the Bill are quite unobjectionable. But the levy of a tax to provide funds for the above purposes is a measure which cannot be viewed with equanimity. The agricultural classes have to pay rent, revenue and a number of cesses. As it is,



they are groaning under the heavy load of taxation. However, the *Hindustán* will not object to any contribution which they may be able to make without difficulty for the purposes above specified; but improved sanitation should not be provided by depriving them of any portion of their scanty food and clothing. The *Hindustán* hopes that its meaning will not be misunderstood. The sanitary condition of villages should be improved, pure water provided, and education encouraged among the sons of villagers by all means. But no additional burden should be imposed on the peasantry except insofar as they are capable of bearing it with ease. Government should provide for the sons of cultivators the necessary facilities for acquiring education at the public expense, and the district boards should share the cost of village conservancy and the maintenance of roads. It should be remembered that the agricultural classes already pay the road, school and other cesses. The best feature of the scheme is that relating to the revival of the old village panchaiat system. The members of the panchaiats will be appointed by election. There could be no better mode of encouraging the elective system in this country. If such panchaiats were established all over the country and were empowered not merely to look after village sanitation, but to manage the whole of the affairs of villages, local self-government would receive a great impetus and the country would be greatly benefited thereby. It will be a happy day when such panchaiats are established in all parts of the country.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th July, after referring to some of the new provisions of the Central Provinces Municipal Bill introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 10th idem by Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, observes that the Bill provides for the prohibition of the slaughter of animals for sacrifice at such places and in such a mode in which the slaughter is likely to lead to religious riots. If the provisions succeed in putting a stop to the quarrels which sometimes take place between the Hindus and the Musalmáns in the Central Provinces on the day of the Id and other such occasions, not only the inhabi-

Circulation,  
415 copies.



tants of the Central Provinces, but the whole Indian population and Government, will be thankful to the author of the Bill.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 8th July, in commenting upon the question as to who should succeed Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan as Secretary to the Aligarh College Fund Committee after him, observes that some years ago the appointment of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan, C. M. G., as Sir Saiyid's successor was generally considered as almost certain. But the Maulvi's appointment is now out of the question, as he and Sir Saiyid have not been on the best of terms with each other for the last two years. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* does not consider Mr. Justice Mahmud qualified for the post, on the ground that he has no great sympathy with his ignorant co-religionists, like his father, and that he will not be able to devote sufficient time to the work. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* thinks that Nawāb Muhammad Mehdi Ali Khan and Maulvi Mushtaq Husain Khan of Hyderabad are best qualified for the post. It is, however, doubtful that the former will agree to undertake the work, but the latter is sure to accept the post. The college is sure to grow in popularity with the Muhammadan community and to make more rapid progress under Maulvi Mushtaq Husain Khan than it is doing even under Sir Saiyid. At present, the students in the college do not regularly and properly offer their daily prayers. But the Maulvi would set them a good example in this matter. Moreover, he is not a self-opinionated man like Sir Saiyid. The opposition of the latter to the establishment of primary schools for the education of Muhammadan children is quite unreasonable.



# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

( 445 )

| No. | NAME.                             | LOCALITY.      | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.     | DATE OF PAPER.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Agra Akhbār</i>                | ... Agra       | Urdu          | Weekly                         | Tajammul Husain ...    | July 7th            | 1889.            | ...                                                    |
| 2   | <i>Agra Panch</i>                 | ... "          | "             | "                              | Amir Khān ...          | " 12th              | July 12th        | 240 copies.                                            |
| 3   | <i>Akbār-i-Alam</i>               | ... Meerat     | "             | "                              | Muqarrab Husain ...    | " 9th               | " 17th           | 200 "                                                  |
| 4   | <i>Akbār-i-Mominin</i>            | ... Lucknow    | "             | Bi-monthly                     | Khān. Zawar Husain ... | " 2nd               | " 14th           | 63 "                                                   |
| 5   | <i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>              | ... Cawnpore   | "             | Weekly                         | Bahmatu-l-lah ...      | " 9th               | " 17th           | ...                                                    |
| 6   | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i> | ... Aligarh    | Urdu-English, | Bi-weekly                      | Alimu-llah ...         | " 9th & 13th,       | " 13th           | 250 copies.                                            |
| 7   | <i>Almora Akhbār</i>              | ... Almora     | Hindi         | Weekly                         | Sadā Nand ...          | 15th                | 17th             | 493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government). |
| 8   | <i>Amir-i-Akbār</i>               | ... Meerut     | Urdu          | "                              | Amir Ali ...           | " 8th               | " 12th           | 76 copies.                                             |
| 9   | <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>             | ... Lucknow    | "             | "                              | Kishun Lal ...         | " 13th              | " 12th           | 150 "                                                  |
| 10  | <i>Asad</i>                       | ... "          | "             | "                              | Ahmad Ali ...          | " 12th              | " 15th           | 164 "                                                  |
| 11  | <i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>              | ... Moradabad  | "             | "                              | Kishun Sarup ...       | " 1st & 8th,        | " 13th           | 240 "                                                  |
| 12  | <i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>          | ... Bareilly   | "             | "                              | Thakur Prasād ...      | " 13th              | " 11th & 15th.   | 200 "                                                  |
| 13  | <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>        | ... Rampur     | "             | "                              | Muhammad Husain ...    | " 15th              | " 16th           | 300 "                                                  |
| 14  | <i>Dinkar Prakash</i>             | ... Lucknow    | Hindi         | Monthly                        | Rām Dās Varmā ...      | For August, 1888,   | " 17th           | 468 "                                                  |
| 15  | <i>Hindustan</i>                  | ... Kālakankar | "             | Daily                          | Gur Datt Sukla ...     | July 10th to 16th,  | " 13th           | ...                                                    |
| 16  | <i>Hindustani</i>                 | ... Lucknow    | Urdu          | Weekly                         | Gangā Prasād Varmā ... | " 14th              | " 11th to 17th,  | 415 copies.                                            |
| 17  | <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>             | ... Jaipur     | Hindi-Urdu    | Bi-weekly                      | Mahabir Prasād ...     | " 6th, 10th & 13th. | " 16th           | 300 "                                                  |
|     |                                   |                |               |                                |                        |                     | " 11th & 17th,   | 100 "                                                  |



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                  | LOCALITY.    | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.          | DATE OF PAPER.                   | DATE OF RECEIPT.   | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 18  | <i>Jalwa-i-Bandi</i>   | Meerut       | Urdu          | Weekly                         | Muhammad Khalil...          | July 12th                        | 1889.              | 125 copies.                                            |
| 19  | <i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>   | Moradabad    | "             | "                              | Jamshed Ali                 | " 14th                           | "                  | 150 "                                                  |
| 20  | <i>Kanauj Punch</i>    | Kanauj       | "             | Bi-monthly                     | Bhaggu Khan                 | " 15th                           | "                  | 250 "                                                  |
| 21  | <i>Kashi Patrika</i>   | Benares      | Hindi-Urdu    | Weekly                         | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | " 12th                           | "                  | 500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government). |
| 22  | <i>Kayasth Akhbar</i>  | Lucknow      | Urdu          | "                              | Budra Prasad                | June 1st & July 1st, 8th & 16th. | 18th, 15th & 17th. | 1,200 copies.                                          |
| 23  | <i>Khatti Hattari</i>  | Agra         | "             | Monthly                        | Dina Nath Tandan...         | For July                         | 14th               | 375 "                                                  |
| 24  | <i>Kashid-i-Afaq</i>   | Pilibhit     | "             | Weekly                         | Mazhar Ahsan Khan,          | July 7th                         | 12th               | 200 "                                                  |
| 25  | <i>Mawar Gazette</i>   | Jodhpur      | Hindi-English | "                              | "                           | 8th                              | "                  | 130 "                                                  |
| 26  | <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i> | Lucknow      | Urdu          | "                              | Ghulam Muhammad             | 10th                             | 11th               | 115 "                                                  |
| 27  | <i>Matla-i-Nur</i>     | Cawnpore     | "             | "                              | Gauri Shankar               | 13th                             | 16th               | 50 "                                                   |
| 28  | <i>Munj-i-Narbadda</i> | Hoshangabad, | "             | Tri-monthly,                   | Abdu-l-Karim                | 10th                             | 17th               | 300 "                                                  |
| 29  | <i>Musid-i-Am</i>      | Agra         | "             | Weekly                         | Ahmad Khan                  | " 8th                            | 14th               | 100 "                                                  |
| 30  | <i>Najjar-i-Azam</i>   | Moradabad    | "             | "                              | Amjad Ali                   | " 8th                            | 11th               | 250 "                                                  |
| 31  | <i>Najma-l-Akbar</i>   | Bithwah      | "             | "                              | Bahu-l-lah Khan             | " 15th                           | "                  | 175 "                                                  |
| 32  | <i>Najma-l-Hind</i>    | Jaunpur      | "             | "                              | Muhammad Muhsin,            | " 8th                            | 17th               | 75 "                                                   |
| 33  | <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>    | Agra         | "             | "                              | Jamnâ Dâs Biswas...         | " 8th                            | "                  | 620 "                                                  |
| 34  | <i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>    | Fatehpur     | "             | "                              | Shiva Narayan Lal...        | " 8th                            | 14th               | 50 "                                                   |
| 35  | <i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>    | Agra         | "             | "                              | Muhammad Ali                | "                                | 11th               | "                                                      |



| No. | Name of the Paper     | Place     | Language   | Frequency  | Editor            | Subscription Price | Number of Copies                                      |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
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LUCKNOW,  
*The 23rd July, 1889.*

**PRIYA DAS, M.A.,**

*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*



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